

MAYBE HOOKER WILL GO FREE

THAT'S THE FEELING NOW AT THE CAPITAL.

Doubt Expressed That Two-thirds of the Legislature Will Vote for His Removal—His Plea of Not Guilty Taken and the Trial Begun—Rules Adopted.

ALBANY, July 10.—The hearing before the Legislature on the charges originally preferred by Bar associations against Justice Hooker, which will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, was devoted to the adoption of rules of procedure to govern the conduct of the hearing and the reading of the answer of Justice Hooker to the charges against him.

When the Legislature met in extraordinary session on June 21 it was the common opinion that a resolution for the removal of Justice Hooker could not be passed, owing to the expected failure to get two-thirds of the members of the two houses to vote for it. When the Legislature again met on June 28 the sentiment among the members seemed to have changed, and it was generally conceded that the Legislature would pass a resolution for removal. To-day this sentiment seemed to have vanished, and it was suggested that Justice Hooker's friends in the Legislature, from Speaker Nixon down, hope that the situation will so shape itself that a resolution of removal will fail of passage, with the burden of responsibility falling on no one in particular.

A friend of Justice Hooker, in discussing the situation to-night, said: "There are quite a number of lawyers in the Legislature who say that, while they think Justice Hooker has no right to sit on the bench, they dislike to vote for his removal on the ground that it will establish a precedent that some day may do considerable harm."

Justice Hooker's answer to the charges formulated against him is considered as indicative of the hopes he and his counsel have that the Legislature will fail to remove him. In this answer Justice Hooker not only questions the jurisdiction of the Legislature to act on the charges presented under the section of the constitution upon which it is proposed to remove him, but makes a general denial of all of the charges.

Each house was called to meet at 12 o'clock to separately consider the rules of procedure. They were to meet in joint session at 1 o'clock. The consideration of the rules of procedure had taken so much time that it was not until after 1 o'clock that the Senators marched into the Assembly chamber and took seats in the well. There was no sign about the Capitol of Justice Hooker or of his counsel. This had caused considerable comment, for there were many rumors floating about that the accused Justice had tendered his resignation to the Governor.

At 1:30 o'clock Lieut.-Gov. Lynn Bruce directed the Senate clerk to call the name of Justice Hooker. The clerk called: "Warren B. Hooker." The clerk followed this with a very marked. Every member sat with ears wide open to catch the answer to the summons to appear before the bar of the Legislature. There was no response, and members looked at one another in amazement.

"Has he decided to default?" they asked. "Warren B. Hooker," called the clerk again, and again no response.

"The clerk will note on the journal the default transpired," directed the Lieutenant-Governor.

Speaker Nixon looked about in surprise. It was plain that he knew nothing about this strange procedure. But Senator Brackett arose and said:

"I think it will be wise before noting the default to get into communication with his counsel to ascertain if the default is intentional or not. I don't want to have to take part in a debate to open the default."

A messenger went to the telephone and called up the Hotel Ten Eyck. The message he brought back was that neither Justice Hooker nor any of his attorneys had been called and no response had been received from Supreme Court Justice W. W. Goodrich. Brooklyn was called in the chamber, looking as if he had hurried. He was asked where his client was and he said that the Justice and his counsel were on their way to the Capitol, having been delayed. The friends of Justice Hooker heaved a great sigh of relief. Other members of the Legislature, however, were angry to think that he was directed to make answer to the charges, and those who had been complaining about being brought back to Albany in this hot weather became angrier than ever. But within a few minutes Justice Hooker was seen coming into the chamber, accompanied by John B. Stanchfield and Lewis E. Carr, his attorneys.

Again the name was called, and in a firm voice Justice Hooker answered: "Present."

"Are you represented by counsel?" asked Lieut.-Gov. Bruce.

"I am," was the reply.

"The clerk will note the names of his counsel," said the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Stanchfield handed the names to the clerk. In addition to himself and Messrs. Carr and Goodrich, his counsel will be W. E. Kieselbach and W. B. Hoyt of Buffalo. They were his attorneys before the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

"Have you prepared an answer to the charges?" asked Mr. Bruce.

DIDN'T SALUTE OUR FORTS.

No No American Officers at Baltimore Have Visited the French Cruiser.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—As a result of strained official relations between Col. Frank Thorpe, commander of Fort Howard and Capt. Gervais of the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière, which came into port last week on a friendly visit, no officer of the artillery district of Baltimore has yet stepped aboard the French vessel or doffed his hat to its commander.

This failure to exchange courtesies is the outgrowth of a technical misunderstanding. When the big French ship arrived last week Fort Howard, Smallwood, Armistead and Carr were passed without the slightest recognition in the form of an official salute from the warship.

Upon dropping anchor almost off Fort McHenry, a practically obsolete fortification so far as military importance is concerned, the big guns of the Jurien de la Gravière boomed out a salute which was responded to at Fort Howard, the headquarters of Col. Thorpe, commander of the artillery district.

Lieut.-Col. Crawford's headquarters are at Fort McHenry and a day or two following the Frenchman's arrival in port, Capt. Gervais and his aide, Lieut. Jules Cayrol, who acts as interpreter for his chief, made an official call upon Lieut.-Col. Crawford and were most hospitably received. The officers of the local post prepared to return the visit attired in full uniform, the Lieutenant-Colonel heading the procession. Just as they were about to leave the post the order was promulgated that no officer could visit the warship, as the Captain of that vessel had failed to comply with the strict rules of naval etiquette by ignoring Col. Thorpe.

The French officer is either unaware of the misunderstanding or unconcerned.

BONAPARTE ON DISHONESTY.

Secretary of the Navy, a Catholic, Addresses Christian Endeavorers.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—One of the largest audiences that has attended any of the meetings of the International Christian Endeavor convention was present at the armory this afternoon to hear the address of Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, which was the feature of the day. Special interest centered in the address of Mr. Bonaparte because of the fact that he is a prominent Catholic and this was the first instance in the history of the united society where a representative from a Catholic church addressed a convention.

Mr. Bonaparte's subject was "Purity in Politics and Christianity," and in the course of his remarks he said:

"The underlying evil in the administration of our public affairs is simply dishonesty. Our public officers are too often held by dishonest men, too often used for dishonest ends. "Of course I do not mean that all or a majority or even a large number of our officials take public moneys or fraudulently waste public property or in any way cause penitentiaries to yawn for such instances are indeed much more frequent than they should be, but it may be doubted whether the proportion of downright thieves among the people's servants is larger than among those of private masters. The great bulk of Americans in public employ wish and intend to do their duty, but a grave and mischievous, though very common, confusion of ideas as to what is their duty makes the best of them sometimes fail to do it, and permit the worst often to neglect it with impunity."

DIVORCE FROM BOKER-BAKER

Sought by Artist's Wife, Who Says He Has Left Her for Helen Newell.

Alfred Z. Baker, artist and illustrator for comic papers, is being sued for a divorce by Mary B. Baker, to whom he was married on August 30, 1896. Baker is at present in Paris, working for Le Rire, and he will be served by proxy.

Mr. Baker accuses her husband of adultery with Helen Newell, with whom, she adds, he is now living in Paris. Mrs. Baker swears that according to her information her husband and Helen Newell sailed together on the steamship Pennsylvania in February last, Baker being registered as Mr. Boker, and having a state-room adjoining that of Mrs. Newell. Mrs. Baker says further that Clarence Stetson, who recently returned from France, has told her that he found Baker and Mrs. Rue d'Alais, in Paris, with Mrs. Newell, whom he alleged, Baker represents to be his wife.

Baker had a studio at 105 East Seventeenth street in this city until he sailed.

THREATENS LICK OBSERVATORY.

Fire on the Mountain—Astronomers Send for Help.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 10.—A forest fire which broke out on the border line between Stanislaus and Santa Clara counties on Saturday had spread to-day so far up the slopes of Mount Hamilton that Lick Observatory astronomers telegraphed to Gov. Pardee to call out Company B of the San José militia to help to fight the flames. The fire is only eight miles from the observatory, and as the mountain is covered with a growth of scrub oak and greenwood almost to the summit the little settlement of astronomers, as well as observatory buildings, may be endangered. With a strong wind from the west it will take much work to check the flames, as the whole country is as dry as tinder.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. A. T. BAKER.

Her Husband One of Those Who Sailed the Hildegarde.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—To Mrs. Mary O. Pemberton Baker to-day was granted a divorce from her husband, Alfred Thornton Baker, in Common Pleas Court No. 5.

The divorce proceedings, which were begun some time ago by Mrs. Baker against her husband on a charge of desertion, have interested both Philadelphia and New York society, in which cities the families are known. Mrs. Baker was Miss Mary O. Pemberton, a member of one of this city's oldest and most aristocratic families. She is a sister of Mrs. Frank Dade, Mrs. Hobart Hare and Mrs. Harry Keller.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two sons, Thornton and Howard, who are at present students at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Mr. Baker, who is an enthusiastic yachtsman and spends much of his time at sea, is a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club and was one of those who sailed the Hildegarde when it recently completed for the Kaiser's cup.

Mrs. Frances Hawley Pemberton, now Mrs. Frank Caldwell Dade, was formerly on the stage.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.

JEROME TO STUDY EQUITABLE

WHILE HE READS TESTIMONY GANS WILL RUN OFFICE.

Conference With Attorney-General Mayer Yesterday—Mr. Hyde Wants to Help Along Suit to Recover Profits From Directors—May Force Out Twenty.

District Attorney Jerome had a conference with Attorney-General Mayer yesterday on the Equitable scandal. The meeting took place in Delmonico's downtown restaurant, and the news of it quickly spread through the Wall Street district, causing a recurrence of the anxiety that was felt in a good many quarters upon Mr. Jerome's last visit downtown on Equitable affairs, just before he started for the West.

Mr. Jerome had not expected to meet the Attorney-General, but when he did run to him he insisted upon having a conference right away.

"Come on, Julius. Let's dine together; let's let the people see us and insure the public mind," was the way Mr. Jerome put it to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Mayer explained that he was at lunch upstairs with two friends, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James Hazen Hyde, and Edward Lauterbach, who is representing ex-President James W. Alexander, and he invited Mr. Jerome to join the party. With the District Attorney's assistant, Howard Gans, who is to be Acting District Attorney this week, while Mr. Jerome devotes his entire time to the Equitable, and he also was included in the party.

In the course of the luncheon Equitable affairs were discussed in a general way and Mr. Jerome took occasion to jolly Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Lauterbach a little.

"Well, Julius," said he to the Attorney-General, "I put all the guilty ones in Sing Sing first, and then if things aren't righting, why of course we can arrange to have them moved to the jail later."

It was not, however, until Mr. Hyde's counsel and Mr. Lauterbach had left that the District Attorney entered into serious talk with Mr. Mayer. The Attorney-General told Mr. Jerome as fully as he was able the contents of the volume of testimony given by the Equitable officials on which the Hendricks report was based.

Mr. Jerome will put his assistant, Mr. Gans, in charge of his office and relieve himself as much as possible from other work while he studies the testimony in the Hendricks report. He may go to his home at Lakeview, Conn., to study the testimony, but if he does he will be in town off and on to hold conferences with persons interested in the Equitable scandal. It was said yesterday that Mr. Jerome, before he got through with his examination of the Hendricks testimony, would probably have had most of the persons accused by the State Superintendent of Insurance before him to answer questions.

The purpose of Samuel Untermyer's conference with the Attorney-General at Delmonico's was to arrange for any service of papers that Mr. Mayer might desire to make on Mr. Hyde during Mr. Untermyer's absence in Europe. He sails to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. and will be away until the middle of September. To facilitate the trial of any action that might be brought Mr. Hyde, Mr. Untermyer said, would waive all technicalities.

The action against Mr. Hyde, as well as similar actions against other directors who stand accused of having wrongfully pocketed profits from transactions with the Equitable, will probably be begun some time next week. Mr. Mayer announced yesterday that he expected to know definitely before the latter part of next week what directors he would name in his suits. These actions will be brought individually, but it was learned any action which the Attorney-General may take to compel directors to retire from the board will be general in form. There will be no discrimination among those who have violated section 36 of the insurance law, which makes forfeiture of office and disqualification the penalty. It was said yesterday that such an action would hit between fifteen and twenty directors.

District Attorney Jerome on his way back to his office after the conference in Delmonico's stopped in at the Equitable Building. When he was questioned in regard to his presence there, he said he had merely dropped in out of the way. Chairman Morton and Gage E. Tarbell, with whom Mr. Jerome conferred before starting on his Western trip, denied that he had called on them.

Mr. Morton was asked whether the evidence which the public accountants now at work on the Equitable books under his direction obtained would be turned over to District Attorney Jerome, and he replied that that would depend on what the nature of the evidence was. Mr. Morton added: "The accountants are going through the society's records most thoroughly, and there will be nothing about the society that isn't known to us when they finish."

When asked whether the resignation of Archibald C. Haynes as general manager for this city was going to affect the society's business seriously in New York, Mr. Morton said:

"No man is bigger than the Equitable society."

The trustees of the Thomas F. Ryan stock, Grover Cleveland, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse, met yesterday at the Hotel Buckingham to continue their consideration of names suggested for the nineteen vacant places on the board of directors. They had nothing to say for publication. They are expected to meet again to-day, when it is expected that they will complete the list. The announcement of the names, however, will not be made until they have been accepted by the board of directors at a special meeting, to be called next week.

Paul D. Cravath, one of Thomas F. Ryan's counsel, made one of two attempts yesterday to see the District Attorney. It was said last night that a meeting had been arranged between them for to-day. Mr. Cravath called at the District Attorney's office while Mr. Jerome was in Kansas, but it was said at that time that his visit had nothing to do with Equitable affairs.

TO CONVOY PAUL JONES.

BattleShip Fleet Will Meet Sigbee's Squadron Off the Virginia Capes.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—When Admiral Sigbee's fleet, bringing the body of John Paul Jones, arrives off Fort Monroe it will be met by the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, under the command of Admiral Evans, and received with full honors, including the salute.

Admiral Evans' squadron will convey Admiral Sigbee's squadron up Chesapeake Bay to the anchorage off Annapolis.

GOV. DOUGLAS HELD UP.

Summoned to Court for Alleged Violation of Speed Law.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 10.—Charged with speeding his automobile through the streets of this village, Gov. William L. Douglas was held up by the officers stationed on duty on a mile stretch of highway between the railroad station and post office late yesterday afternoon and summoned to appear before the district court in Barnstable on July 12.

Gov. Douglas was not driving his big touring car at the time, having but a few moments before given up the wheel to his son-in-law, Mr. Richmond.

SHOOT DOWN THEIR OFFICERS

FIRING SQUAD SHIFTS AIM FROM CONDEMNED COMRADES.

Mutiny at Libau When Prisoners Are Lined Up for Execution—Cossacks Called On—Thirty Killed Before Order Is Restored—Officer Slain at Cronstadt.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 11.—According to the Morning Post, after the mutineers who took part in the recent outbreak at Libau were overpowered, twenty-three of them were sentenced to be shot. A half dozen had been executed, when an increase in the mutiny induced the commandant to postpone the execution of the remainder while he telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions. He received orders to shoot all the prisoners.

Accordingly a shooting party was formed and another batch of mutineers was drawn up, but upon receiving the command to fire the firing squad turned and shot their officers, killing a dozen of them.

A detachment of Cossacks, who had been held in reserve, were instantly ordered to overpower the firing squad, but they met with resistance and a fierce fight followed. Twenty or thirty Cossacks were killed before the mutineers were quelled.

Another incident illustrating the prevailing mutinous spirit occurred at Cronstadt. An officer there shot and killed a naval reservist for refusing to obey an order, whereupon eight of the reservist's comrades set upon the officer and stabbed him to death with their bayonets. The mutineers will undoubtedly be executed.

POTEMKIN SINKS IN HARBOR.

Mutineers Opened Sea Cocks Before They Left the Battleship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KIUSTEND, Rumania, July 10.—The Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky, which was surrendered by mutinous crew to the Rumanian Government, which in turn handed the vessel over to Admiral Kruger of the Russian Navy, did not sail for Sebastopol, where it was proposed to take her, for the reason that the mutineers before they left her opened her sea cocks.

The slow leakage which followed was not noticed for some time, and before it could be stopped the vessel sank eighteen inches, and is now resting on the bottom. She is being pumped out, and her officers say she will be ready to sail on Wednesday.

Admiral Pilsarsky, aboard the battleship Tchesma, says the Czar is much gratified that Rumania handed over the ship to the Russians. It was done on King Charles's own initiative. Russia not having requested it. Admiral Pilsarsky adds that complete order now prevails on all vessels of the Black Sea fleet.

TORPEDO BOAT SURRENDERS.

Crew Put Under Arrest When They Land at Sebastopol.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SEBASTOPOL, July 10.—The Russian torpedo boat No. 267, which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin on her mutinous cruise, arrived here to-day from Kiustend, Rumania, where she abandoned her consort.

Her crew, consisting of sixteen men, voluntarily surrendered, pleading that their mutinous conduct was compelled by the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin. They were placed under arrest and lodged on the transport Prout.

The transport Vechka also is here.

LOOT FROM THE POTEMKIN.

Rebels Said to Have Handed \$350,000 to the Revolutionary Committee.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, July 10.—The correspondent of the Free Press at Kiustend describes Matushenski, the leader of the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkin, as an interesting youth, and says he is deeply depressed at the failure. He distributed \$5,000 rubles from the military chest of the Kniaz Potemkin among the crew. The Russian Consul at Kiustend says there was 700,000 rubles aboard, which was handed over to the Russian revolutionary committee by the mutineers.

BOYS FIRE FULMINATE

And It Kneels Twenty of Them Flat and Shakes the Block.

Twelve-year-old Nicholas Parello of Frog Hollow in East 148th street found in the roadway in front of his home yesterday a tin can full of blasting cartridge primers. He divided with his playmates. The boys all knew what the primers were, for most of their fathers work for contractors. They agreed to take the fulminate out of the shells, put it all together and have one real loud noise instead of a number of smaller ones. They emptied the powder into the can and stood the can in the middle of the roadway, and some twenty of them crowded round it. Eleven-year-old Abraham Kees of 516 East 148th street touched off the explosive with a match.

All the buildings in the neighborhood shook and all the boys were flung down, out and bleeding. Men some distance away were knocked down. A piece of tin cut through the clothing of Michael Cappoli, half a block off, and left a two inch gash over his heart.

Italians poured out of their rooms and made for the spot where the boys were lying in the roadway. In a few minutes there were a thousand of them. The parents of some of the injured children picked them up and carried them home. Those who seemed to be the worst hurt were carried into a contractor's office near Morris avenue. An ambulance surgeon was kept busy half an hour attending to them. The boy who had fired the can of primers went to the hospital. One of his lungs had been pierced by a piece of tin and it is not thought that he can live.

A two-year-old boy living at 520 East 148th street was injured internally. He may die.

The police took the names of six others who were cut and burned. A few were passively. Capt. Tighe made a prisoner of the boy who touched the match to the powder and nine-year-old Charles Rinaldi, who helped set it off. Both boys were burned, and Kees was made temporarily deaf by the explosion. The police were trying to learn last night who left the detonating caps around loose.

WOULD BE KING OF BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand Said to Plan Declaration of Independence of His Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 10.—It is reported here that Prince Ferdinand has resolved to take advantage of Russia's weakness and proclaim himself King of Bulgaria on Aug. 2. He has, according to the report, persuaded Germany, Great Britain and Austria not to oppose his action.

If Turkey forcibly opposes it he is determined to fight for the independence of Bulgaria.

PEARY GETS \$6,000 MORE.

Explorer Says the Roosevelt Will Sail North To-morrow Night.

Commander Robert E. Peary announced last night that during the day he had received \$6,000 in contributions toward outfitting the Roosevelt expedition. Of this amount \$5,000 came from a Wall Street financier, who asked Mr. Peary to keep his name a secret. The other \$1,000 was given by John S. Huyler. This makes altogether \$16,000 that the explorer has received during the last week.

Commander Peary hustled around yesterday afternoon, spending the money he had received, and as a result there were busy times aboard the Roosevelt last night. One of the first things he bought was ninety fathoms of such cable. This was placed aboard the ship last night. The explorer said yesterday that he hoped to get away not later than to-morrow night.

LITTLE TIM A FARMER?

Has an Option on a Big Place Near Lenox.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 10.—The Hon. Timothy P. Sullivan of New York has decided to invade the lair of the millionaires. He has secured an option on a large farm on the Lenox road about midway between Lenox and Pittsfield and said to-day before he left Pittsfield that he would buy the property and build a country house.

A little beyond Mr. Sullivan's property are the residences of Mrs. Richard Auchmuty and Mrs. William H. Bradford of New York. The New York politician has been in this city for a week visiting Frank Carey, a member of the Broadway police squad. He was delighted with the country.

FLASHLIGHT PHOTO EVIDENCE

In the Suit of Allison Against His Cousin and His Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—J. Wesley Allison, the wealthy Philadelphia who on Friday last week caused the arrest of his wife and his cousin, William C. Allison, is an expert photographer, a fact which may have an important bearing upon the case when once it reaches court.

Before the open break came between Mr. and Mrs. Allison they passed several summers at Cape May. Mr. Allison took many photographs of scenery and at times, to oblige his friends, would take a flashlight photograph of some group assembled in the evening.

He kept the flashlight powder and his camera in a hall closet, and according to his friends, he returned home unexpectedly one night a few hours after midnight, and was suddenly seized with a desire to make a flashlight photograph of a room in his cottage. He used the utmost caution and not a sound disturbed the stillness of the house until the explosion of the flashlight.

Mr. Allison has kept the picture that developed upon the plate, and his friends say it will be the backbone of his evidence.

MR. ROOT WITHDRAWS TO-DAY.

Will Have a Conference Here With Mayor Weaver.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Elliott Root, after a conference to-morrow in New York in which Mayor Weaver, Messrs. Gordon, Auchmuty and others will take part, will formally withdraw as counsel to the Mayor.

The conference will be held at Mr. Root's office. At this meeting it is believed that the general scope of the filtration inquiry will be discussed and the plans for the future settled.

Just what the men who have been so industriously delving into the McNichol contracts have in mind is known only to themselves.

CONFERENCE ON WATER.

Mayor McClellan's Commission to Meet State Water Board on Friday.

The commission appointed by Mayor McClellan to prepare plans for providing the city with additional water supply will meet the State water board on Friday at 2 P. M., at the office of Charles A. Shaw, 34 Pine street.

All propositions decided upon by the local commission for obtaining new sources of supply for the city must have the approval of the State. In order to expedite matters the two boards will as far as possible work in conjunction and have decided to confer together from time to time.

MISS POTTS WILL FIGHT.

Lawyer Engaged to Defend Her in Diamond Ring Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Dr. Charles S. Potts has engaged Attorney A. S. L. Shields to defend his sister, Miss Emma Frances Potts, who has been accused of the theft of a diamond ring from his former friend Mrs. Frank Harper Jarden.

RAIN NIAGARA CHECKS HEAT.

1.3 INCHES FELL IN 10 MINUTES, 2.56 IN THE SHOWER.

Ellis Island Buildings, Brooklyn Borough Hall and Steam Yacht Seminole Struck by Lightning—Temperature Dropped 20 Degrees While the Rain Was Falling.

It was unpleasantly warm yesterday, but there have been many other July days that, comparatively, might be called torrid. A fierce electrical storm that converted the dripping air of all the boroughs into an aerial Niagara drove the temperature down from its maximum of 89 to 86 degrees in less than two hours in the afternoon. The storm came out of the southwest, across Jersey, and slashed the blue-black background of the sky with jagged light. The lightning did not expend its energy altogether among the clouds. It dipped down frequently, smiting things aloft and ashore.

While the storm was rumbling over the Battery district a white lance came out of the torrent and splintered the foremast of J. M. Robins's steam yacht Seminole, anchored off the Battery yacht basin. The Seminole picked up anchor and sailed down the bay. Hundreds who had sought, and had not found, shelter from the down-pour under Battery park were driven to the beach by the bolt that smashed the yacht's spar and many ran through the park to the Aquarium and to the elevated road structure in Whitehall street.

It was a phenomenal deluge for these parts, and the wettest ten minutes of it beat all records. In these ten minutes, which ended at 3:45, 1.3 inches of rain swept down in sheets so thick that it was difficult to see half the length of a block. The observation was as bad as that of a heavy fog. The local forecasters said that this rate of rainfall, kept up an hour, would have, with its 7.20 inches, deserved the title of a tropical shower. The flood-gates let loose 2.56 inches between 2:48 and 4:20 P. M., and choked the sewers in many parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn, flooding the cellars of South and West streets, as usual. The temperature touched the lowest notch at 4:00 P. M., and then slowly went up the tube again to 80 degrees near which point it lingered. Humidity increased again and another thunderstorm threatened.

The big structure at Ellis Island known as the administration building was hit twice, but not in the same place, by lightning. The first crash did no damage, but the second, coming right on its glittering heels, ripped off ten feet of the roof over the information bureau and smashed a skylight and a ventilator. Many persons waiting to welcome friends who had just landed at the island were thrown into panic by the flash, detonation and the smashing of wreckage. Several women became hysterical, and many of the 2,000 immigrants in a room adjoining the information bureau began howling and screaming. The officials had them all quieted within a few minutes.

The rush of water at the Battery flooded the subway roadbed to within a few inches of the third rail. But it was all pumped out in a jiffy.

The downpour created a flood at the intersection of White street with Centre and Elm streets, the water rising until the Criminal Courts Building became an island and the cataclysm and rivers ran into basements and first floors of shops and saloons. The proprietors of the shops tried to block the flood with mops and cuss words, but it was hailed with delight by a crowd of urinals, who improvised bathing suits and plunged gaily into the muddy water. The steps of the court building were crowded with people watching the sport. In places the water was over three feet deep, and a fire engine responding to an alarm lost its fire in the passage of the ford. The water rose until it came into the Coroners' office and ran down into the basement, where it partly extinguished the fire under the boilers. In the basement of the Knabe saloon, at White and Centre streets, Deputy Sheriff McFadden's pet terrier met a watery grave. The premises of the saloon were damaged to the extent of \$400. After a while the sewers caught up with their work and the people in the Criminal Courts Building were enabled to escape without boats.

The police in Manhattan heard of eighteen heat cases attended by ambulance surgeons. Eight persons became ill in the streets, probably from the heat. There were six sudden deaths, and one of these was credited to the heat. Dr. James T. Bligher, an interne at Bellevue, was overcome at Third avenue and Twenty-third street. An ambulance took him to Bellevue.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH HALL HIT.

Borough Hall in Brooklyn became the target for a startling electrical discharge. A bolt of lightning striking and shivering the flagpole on the top of the tower, stunning several persons in the building and suspending for a while an Italian marriage ceremony in progress in the Aldermen's room. The oldest employee in the hall declared that, so far as he could recall, lightning had never before paid it such a fierce visitation. While no one was injured, the scare was general all over the big structure from the roof to the cellar, and extended in less degree to the people in the Court House, Temple Bar, Garfield and other big buildings in the vicinity.

The lightning out a big slice off the flagpole just below the eagle which topped it. The flag, which was at half mast, was uninjured and fell on the tower. Some of the electric wires were burned out and there was no light in the building until they had been repaired, three hours later. Coroner M. J. Flaherty was in his office on the second floor of the Fulton street court of the building, and with him were Officer Joseph Lockwood and Joseph McFarley, a contractor.

They were all standing in the little hallway leading from the main office to the corridor when the lightning struck the flagpole, and were dazed for an instant by the flash of fire, which, as they described it, seemed to roll in from the corridor and sweep past them into the main office. It left no wreck in its path. Each of them felt a distinct shock.